

## Nouns

- **Nauta** (sailor)
- **Agricola** (farmer)
- **Poeta** (poet)
- **Stella** (star)
- **Luna** (moon)
- **Pecunia** (money)
- **Femina** (woman)
- **Ego** ( i ) →pronoun
- **Casa** (house)
- **Fabula** (story)
- **Insula** (island)
- **Incola** (inhabitant)
- **Bestia** (beast)
- **Rēgīna** (queen)
- **Vir** (man)
- **Virī** (men)
- **Murus** (wall)
- **Cibus** (food)
- **Filius** (son)
- **Puer** (boy)
- **Ager** (field)
- **Gladius** (sword)
- **Oppidum** (town, second declension neuter)
- **Aurum, Auri** (gold, second declension neuter)
- **Argentum, Argenti** (silver, sdn)
- **Caelum, Caeli** (sky, sdn)
- **Donum, Doni** (gift, sdn)
- **Scutum, Scuti** (shield)
- **Lignum, Ligni** (wood, sdn)
- **Saxum, Saxi** (rock, sdn)
- **Tabula** (writing tablet)
- **Aqua** (water)
- **Puella** (girl)
- **Silva** (forest)
- **Scapha** (boat)
- **Terra** (earth, soil, land)
- **Acta** (seashore)
- **Patria** (homeland)

## Verbs

- **Aedificō** (I build, I do build, I am building)
- **Servō** (I guard, I do guard, I am guarding)

- **Laborō** (I work, I do work, I am working)
- **Spectare** (to watch)
- **Possim** (I am able)
- **Habeō (2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation)/ Habēre** (I have, I do have, I am having/to have)
- **Timeō** (I fear, I do fear, I am fearing)
- **Videō** (I see, I do see, I am seeing/to see)
- **Maneō/Manēre** (I stay, I do stay, I am staying/to stay)
- **Deleō/ Delēre** (I destroy, I do destroy, I am destroying/to destroy)
- **Pugnō/Pugnāre** (I fight, I do fight, I am fighting/to fight)

	Singular	Plural
First Person	habeō	habēmus
Second Person	habēs	habētis
Third Person	habet	habent

Infinitive
habēre

## Adverbs

- **Saepe** (often)
- **Semper** (always)
- **Non** (not)
- **Numquam** (never)
- **Cotidie** (daily)

## Conjunctions

- **Et** (and) → et ... et (both) → 2<sup>nd</sup> main verb
- **Sed** (but)
- **Que** (and)
- **Quod** (because)

## Prepositions

- **Ad** (to, towards) refers to direct object/accusative
- **Circum** (around)
- **Prope** (near)
- **Cum** (with)
- **Sine (without)**

## \*INFINITIVES

TO + VERB (to walk, to eat, to sing, to be,etc)

## \*PARTS OF SPEECH (KIND OF WORD)

- noun/pronoun – pronoun = I
- verb (can be I am) (include first or second conjugation)
- adjective/adverb

- preposition (link nouns) ex.  
with, in, on, for, to

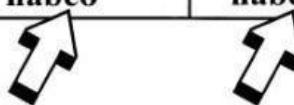
- conjunction (to join) ex. and,  
or, but, if, then, both

- interjection

- subject or predicate, direct

object (receiver of the verb, am), indirect object, predicative nominative (anything followed is, are, was, were, has, have, had, we are), singular accusative

	First Person Singular	Infinitive
First Conjugation	portō	portāre
Second Conjugation	habeō	habēre



## \*GRAMMATICAL FUNCTIONS (ROLE IN THE SENTENCE) OR INFINITIVE

- subject → nominative
- main verb (in the predicate)
- direct object (receiver of the verb) → Automatically accusative
- Object of the preposition (follows ablative case, in or on)
- predicate nominative (noun in the predicate = follows a linking verb like "am, are, is, becoming=transitive) (anything followed is, are, was, were, has, have, had, we are) → Nominative

## GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE: NOUNS (Singular, Plural, and case)

NOUNS		Singular	Plural
Nominative	(marks subject)	a	ae
Accusative	(refers to object)	am	as
Genitive	(possession)	ae	arum
Dative	(indirect object)	ae	ls
Ablative	follows the preposition "in or on" → not "into" (accusative)	ã	t̄is

\*Person is only verb

\*If its verb, the function is automatically a main verb

Second Declension	Singular	Plural
1. Nominative (subject/predicate nominative)	<b>murus</b>	<b>murī</b>
2. Genitive (possession)	<b>murī</b>	<b>murōrum</b>
3. Dative (indirect object)	<b>murō</b>	<b>murīs</b>
4. Accusative (direct object/object of preposition)	<b>murum</b>	<b>murōs</b>
5. Ablative (many uses)	<b>murō</b>	<b>murīs</b>

Second Declension	Singular	Plural
1. Nominative (subject/predicate nominative)	<b>vir</b>	<b>virī</b>
2. Genitive (possession)	<b>virī</b>	<b>virōrum</b>
3. Dative (indirect object)	<b>virō</b>	<b>virīs</b>
4. Accusative (direct object/object of preposition)	<b>virum</b>	<b>virōs</b>
5. Ablative (many uses)	<b>virō</b>	<b>virīs</b>

Second Declension Neuter	Singular	Plural
1. Nominative (subject/predicate nominative)	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
2. Genitive (possession)	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>
3. Dative (indirect object)	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>
4. Accusative (direct object/object of preposition)	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
5. Ablative (many uses)	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>

#### GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE: VERBS (conjugation of verb to be)

Verbs	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <sup>ST</sup> PERSON	Sum (I am)	Sumus (we are)
2 <sup>ND</sup> PERSON	Es (you are)	Estis (you are)
3 <sup>RD</sup> PERSON	Est (s/he is)	Sunt (they are)

<b>VERBS</b>	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	Numer <u>o</u> (I count)	Numeram <u>us</u> (we count)
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	Numer <u>as</u> (you count)	Numerat <u>is</u> (y'all count)
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	Numerat <u> (s/he counts)</u>	Numerant <u> (they count)</u>

<b>VERBS</b>	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	Spect <u>o</u> (I watch)	Spectam <u>us</u> (we watch)
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	Spect <u>as</u> (you watch)	Spectat <u>is</u> (y'all watch)
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	Spectat <u> (s/he watches)</u>	Spectant <u> (they watch)</u>

<b>VERBS</b>	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	Port <u>o</u> (I carry)	Portam <u>us</u> (we carry)
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	Port <u>as</u> (you carry)	Portat <u>is</u> (y'all carry)
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	Portat <u> (s/he carries)</u>	Portant <u> (they carry)</u>

<b>VERBS</b>	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	Am <u>o</u> (I love)	Amam <u>us</u> (we love)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	Am <u>as</u> (you love)	Amat <u>is</u> (y'all love)
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	Amat <u> (s/he loves)</u>	Amant <u> (they love)</u>

<b>VERBS</b>	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	Ambul <u>o</u> (I walk)	Ambulam <u>us</u> (we walk)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	Ambul <u>as</u> (you walk)	Ambulat <u>is</u> (y'all walk)
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	Ambulat <u> (s/he walks)</u>	Ambulant <u> (they walk)</u>

<b>VERBS</b>	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	Aro <u> (I plow)</u>	Aram <u>us</u> (we plow)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	Aras <u> (you plow)</u>	Arat <u>is</u> (y'all plow)
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	Arat <u> (s/he plows)</u>	Arant <u> (they plow)</u>

<b>VERBS</b>	Singular	Plural

1 <sup>st</sup> Person	<b>Nato</b> (I swim)	<b>Natamus</b> (we swim)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	<b>Natas</b> (you swim)	<b>Natatis</b> (y'all swim)
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	<b>Natat</b> (s/he swims)	<b>Natrant</b> (they swim)

VERBS	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	<b>Desidero</b> (I long for)	<b>Desideramus</b> (we long for)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	<b>Desideras</b> (you long for)	<b>Desideratis</b> (y'all long for)
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	<b>Desiderat</b> (s/he longs for)	<b>Desiderant</b> (they longs for)

VERBS	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	<b>Navigo</b> (I sail)	<b>Navigamus</b> (we sail)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	<b>Navigas</b> (you sail)	<b>Navigatis</b> (y'all sail)
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	<b>Navigat</b> (s/he sails)	<b>Navigant</b> (they sail)

**In the EXAM:**

- Once you identify it as a **VERB** automatically it is the **MAIN VERB (MV)**
- Once you identify it as **DIRECT OBJECT** is it **ACCUSATIVE**
- Once you identify and **adverb** look at the adjective or verb it modifies
- When it is a **CONJUNCTION**, connect the word or sentences in Latin (leave d. blank)

**LATIN EXPRESSIONS**(not talking about roots)

- AM (Ante Meridiem – before noon/midday)
- PM (Post Meridiem – after noon/midday)
- Non Sequitur (not followed)
- Ad Hominem (toward the man)
- **Carpe diem** (Carpo – pluck + diem – day = (pluck the day)
- **Procrastinate** (pro – for + crastinate – tomorrow)
- i.e and e.g.
- **Id** (that)
- **Id est** (that is)
- **Semper Fidelis** (always faithful) Semper fi =shortcut

- **Semper Paratus** (always prepared)
- **Ex Libris** (from the library of)

\***Declensions are group of nouns (5 in latin)**

- case endings (nouns)
- conjugation endings (verbs)

\*Being articulate in a tradition (tradition = cultural tradition = knowledge skills, images expressed through words)

\*Use values imbedded in words and put it in a different use, people will understand

\*Language is a changing thing (one cannot pontificate it)